

County Courts.

# THE GREENVILLE JOURNAL.

"EXCELSIOR."

VOL. 76—Established 1832.

GREENVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1907.

No. 11

## "Can't Understand the Roosevelt Craze."

BY LEO.

That is what W. J. Bryan says. It is beyond his ken—something to him inscrutable. It puzzles him, and probably worries him not a little; for the Roosevelt craze, as they call it, is almost sure to dominate the next national Republican convention, and to nominate the next president of the United States. It is therefore an unpleasant thing to Bryan who wants the place himself.

All crazes—whether financial, political or religious—are mysterious phenomena. It is almost impossible to analyze them, account for them, or stop them. No doubt, like every freak of terrestrial abnormality they are under some comprehensive and wise law, and take place under some general utility; but we are limited in our ken, and therefore crazes to us are inscrutable. Bryan has our sympathy. But we want to tell him that there was a craze in 1896, the Bryan craze, that he failed to fathom. He did not understand it at all. He thought it much bigger than it was, and that, without the least doubt, it would land Bryan in the White House. It did not, as we now know well enough. But who could know it when the craze was on?

The Bryan craze was to us more of a mystery than the Roosevelt craze. The present incumbent of the White House has done something to win his great popularity. He helped to whip Spain out of Cuba, forced the beginning of the Panama canal, compelled Russia and Japan to make peace with each other, made the rich and wicked corporations stop their crooked dealings, made Senator Foraker angry, and forced the Standard Oil Company to quit its meanness. Furthermore, he has lifted up his mighty voice against race suicide, denounced the nature fakir artists, made several worthy people join the Ananias society in sight of all the American people, and favors giving the western deserts all the water needed for irrigation, and of squeezing much water from inflated railroad stocks. Sure! Roosevelt has done something, has done a great deal to account for the craze that Bryan fails to comprehend.

Well, now, what had Bryan done to start the craze of 1896? Nothing, absolutely nothing! His life up to that time had been very common-place. There was nothing to commend him but wild talk. The same is true still. The "peerless" has done nothing but talk all his life. He talks yet, talks well; what else can we credit him with? Amiable man? Surely. So are thousands more in our land. A man of brain? We grant it; but can mention many more of that sort. Honest man? Let us say he is, and yet we remember that old man Bennett's thousands looked very tempting to him.

We do not disparage Bryan; but will say that nothing in his life had been done by him to justify the Bryan craze of 1896. The mystery is still on, and we venture the assertion that the Roosevelt craze of the present day is nothing like so inscrutable as the Bryan craze of seven years ago.

The craze of 1896 did not land Bryan in the White House, and neither will the present craze

Consumption is less deadly than it used to be. Certain relief and usually complete recovery will result from the following treatment:

Hope, rest, fresh air, and—**Scott's Emulsion.**

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.

nominate Roosevelt next year. The man does not want it, and his fool friends are not considering in trying to force him.

We believe that two terms in office ought to be the limit. Putting a man there for the third term would indicate that men fit for the presidency are difficult to find. We believe nothing of the kind. There are men who could do as well as Roosevelt, and we want them to have their chance. We are not soured on Roosevelt, but we want him to step down and out at the end of this term.

### Saved Her Son's Life.

The happiest mother in the little town of Ava, Mo., is Mrs. S. Ruppee. She writes: "One year ago my son was down with such serious lung trouble that our physician was unable to help him; when, by our druggist's advice I began giving him Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed improvement. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks when he was perfectly well. He has worked steadily since at carpenter work. Dr. King's New Discovery saved his life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure by Wm. Kipp's Sons, druggists, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

### Ninevah.

The temperature is somewhat lower this morning, which will cause tobacco growers to hustle still more. Some are through cutting, but there is considerable yet in the fields. These late rains have caused an excessive growth and it does not ripen fast and some will undoubtedly have to be taken in before it is ripe.

Some wheat has been sown, but not much corn cut yet.

Rev. Pantle, a former pastor here, stopped yesterday near the close of Sunday school and renewed old acquaintances and addressed the school for a short time. He and his wife were on their way to attend a Sunday school convention at the Beech church in the afternoon. They and George Delk's partook of the hospitality of J. C. Trick and wife at the noon meal.

Misses Chloe and Maud Bailey of Latty, Ohio, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Peter Unger, and family.

Miss Mazy Baer is the school teacher here for the present term. Jacob Long is teaching at Poplar Ridge, or Bablyn.

Samuel Huston's attended the Troy fair on Thursday.

Chris Beachler, W. D. Unger and others have recently had new acetylene light plants installed in their homes.

Charles Unger and family of Landis visited his father, John Unger, and family, Sunday.

The nights are now longer than the days.

### Worked Like a Charm.

Mr. D. N. Walker, editor of that spicy journal, the Enterprise, Louisa, Va., says: "I ran a nail in my foot last week and at once applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve. No inflammation followed; the salve simply healed the wound." Heals every sore, burn and skin disease. Guaranteed at Wm. Kipp's Sons' drug store.

### Our Hoosier Budget.

Portland, Ind., Sept. 23, 1907.

Fine weather we are having, which is maturing the corn and giving us a big turnip crop.

M. M. Pitzenberger and Mrs. Margaret Brooks were visitors with Mrs. Dr. Brown, their sister, over the Sabbath. J. W. Reser's of Muncie, Ind., were callers yesterday. Mr. Pitzenberger returned home to Champaign, Ill., this morning.

Miss Susie Burch of Portland is on an extended visit with her brother John, of your city.

Our brick streets are nearing completion, which will make about twenty blocks of fine streets completed.

Dr. Brown is now completing a fine residence west of the Merchants' Hotel, on the next lot, which will be occupied by Joseph Burch and sister.

The Campbellites, or Christian church, of our city, are holding a protracted meeting in a large tent near the Commercial Review office. (Hope they will convert the whole batch of newspaper men in our town.) What good will be done will be partially known in the future.

Dow Bell, ex-carnival promoter, is again working at the Sun office in this city.

We did not get to attend the Pitzenberger reunion last week, which we desired to do, as our time was too much taken up. Probably we will have time to meet our old comrades of the 94th O. V. I. at Troy, Ohio, on October 3.

We notice a sly current in politics here. The great surplus reducers want in for a while, as there is too much money in sight and the laboring man can wear too good clothes. Say, you tillers of the soil, do you want a change? Do you want another administration of surplus reducing, tariff and financial tinkering? Do you want to sell \$200 horses for \$100? If so, vote for a change then get on the fence and shout 16 to 1; reduce the surplus, or do you want the mills to keep open at good wages? Think what good times we are having. Do you want loafers on every corner, waiting for a job? Don't kick against the present times, but be men and look to your own interests. You can pay your taxes now with ease; you can educate your children at any college; the toiling housewife can take a vacation and she can now wear a \$12 thing she calls a hat, instead of a 39c lid. We smile when we think back a few years of how the great surplus reducers used to sing, "Four years more of Grover and then we'll be in clover." Like the street gamin we exclaim, "Hully gee! what assen fools we were!" In the words of the man who was a friend to labor and who was so extensively cartooned by every Democratic and yellow sheet: "Stand pat, let well enough alone." Give the poor man a chance. We sometimes think if a man is honest and reads the history of our country it is impossible for him to be influenced by the Democratic foolishness now going through the press.

Well, soon the frost will be on the pumpkin and the fodder in the shock. Then we can sit by

the fireside and dream of how we will vote next year.

DARKE COUNTY BOY.

### Gettysburg.

Mrs. J. M. Moul and M. J. Coburn have returned home from Columbus, where they had been visiting for a week or more.

Miss M. Hutchinson of Springfield is a visitor here among friends for a short time.

Rev. W. Deal closed his pastoral services here Sunday night and took the 8:30 train, immediately after close of service, for Ada, where he expects to live in retirement. Report made, showed an increase on benevolence of \$20 in excess of last year's collections. At the close of the morning service two probationers were taken into full membership.

Roy Coburn, a former resident of this place, and late of Columbus, in the employ of the P. C. C. & St. L. Railway, has lately received a promotion and will make his home at Findlay hereafter.

Z. A. Clark is nursing his left hand in a swing, on account of a cut self-inflicted in his endeavor to do some carpenter work with his pocket knife. It is better to provide suitable tools for duties of that kind.

The little girl of A. Kosier and wife mentioned in last week's items as being seriously sick, died and was buried in the cemetery at this place.

Mrs. A. E. Phillips, suffering for some time from paralysis, is getting better and is able to sit in a chair some part of her time. On last Saturday she had a reunion of her family of her former husband, Peter Fillebaum, consisting of eight children, to-wit: Bert Fillebaum of Chickasaw, Indian Ter., Emma Kendall, Ella Fasick, Eva Reck, Sophia Dershem, Sallie Strobel, Mayme Peck and Maggie Manuel, who, with their father and mother's picture, had a group picture taken. This is the first time they have all been together for many years. The brother leaves today for his home.

The small son of J. H. Kniesly and wife is seriously sick from malarial fever grip, with other complications.

J. H. Kendall is vacating the hotel property here today, in exchange for property in Greenville. John Seman of the latter place, succeeding him in the hostelry, for whom we bespeak a successful career.

Death stalks abroad among us. Our undertaker had two funerals yesterday afternoon of adult persons; one an aged lady, the other a woman about thirty years old; the latter dying of tuberculosis, the other of old age and infirmities incident thereto.

Weather is growing cooler and warning us that freezing weather may not be far distant, on account which there is extraordinary effort in the work of cutting and shedding the tobacco crop to secure it against damage from frost. A goodly number are done, and if the weather conditions hold good for this week, the end of it will see the completion of the work.

Sept. 24.

### Reck Reunion.

The arrangements are about complete for holding a reunion of this pioneer family, and we desire all relatives and friends to make note of the fact that they are cordially invited to be present, with well-filled baskets, at the Darke County Fair Ground on Tuesday, October 1. Come and help make this, our first attempt at holding a reunion of the Reck family, a successful one.

COMMITTEE.

## Pale, Thin, Nervous?

Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then take it—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine.

This is the first question your doctor would ask: "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that daily action of the bowels is absolutely essential to recovery. Keep your bowels active and your bowels regular by taking laxative doses of Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured at: BURLINGTON, VT. AGUE CURE. CHERRY PECTORAL. We have no secrets! We publish the formulae of all our medicines.

## FOR THE CHILDREN

### The Game of Sapt.

A popular game which taxes one's memory is that one known as General Sapt. Whoever plays this game successfully deserves a prize. Suppose you plan to play it at your next party. Act as leader yourself. Tell all the other players to watch you carefully, as they will be expected to do as you have done. You raise your glass (of water), holding it between your thumb and forefinger, and say, "Here's to the health of General Sapt." Take a sip and set the glass upon the table with quite a resounding tap on the wood; stroke one side of your upper lip with the forefinger of your right hand, then the other side with the forefinger of the left hand; rap on the table with each forefinger (first the right one, then the left one); stamp on the floor with each foot (right one first); bow once, rise, then sit down again. Everybody must then try to imitate the movements you have made. The least error puts a player out of the game.

Next, go through your original performance again, but do every item of it twice.

After that three, then four times, five times and until only one player is left to capture the prize.

The game grows very exciting toward the end when narrowed down to two or three lynch eyed players watching each other for the least error.

### How, When and Where.

One of the company goes out of the room while the others choose a word to be guessed, one with two or three different meanings being the best.

We will suppose that the word "spring" has been thought of. When the person who is outside the room is recalled he or she asks each one in succession, "How do you like it?" The answers may be "Dry" (meaning the season), "Cold and clear" (a spring of water), "Strong" (a watch spring) and "High" (a jump). The next question is, "When do you like it?" The answers may be: "When I am in the country," "When I am thirsty," "When my watch is broken."

The next question is, "Where do you like it?" and the answers may be: "Anywhere and everywhere," "In hot weather," "In the clock." The game is to try and guess the word after any of the answers, and if right the player last questioned takes the place of the one who is guessing; if wrong the questioner must try again.

### He Still Believed It.

An old railroad man was watching the men at work repairing a bridge on a Connecticut railway and ventured to remark that it was too weak to bear a train. The foreman told him sharply to mind his own business and sent him away with a threat to report him. The man went away, but he was so uneasy in his mind that he hurried along the track to flag a train which he knew was shortly due. It had grown quite dark by this time, and he had no lantern, but as the train came along he stood perilously near the track and with lighted matches made the signals to stop. The engineer and conductor were rather inclined to be angry when they heard his story, but they took him in the cab, went on slowly and when they came to the bridge found that it had collapsed a few minutes before, injuring several men, including the wise foreman.

### An Interesting Game.

One of the company leaves the room. Those remaining determine upon some word to be guessed by the absent member. For example, take the word "gray." Upon being recalled he is told that the word rhymes with "play," whereupon he puts his question in the form of a definition of the word he has in mind. The one questioned must in turn guess this word. For instance, he will ask, "Is it a fairy?" And the answer is, "It is not fair." Or it is "To dash water in fine drops." "It is not spray," etc., until the word is found. This method of guessing keeps the whole company constantly interested instead of merely the one questioned and addressed, as each question is really put to all.

Words of two syllables may be used, and forfeits may be taken as fines.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

## SYSTEMATIC

Plan of Public Accounting in Use in Colorado.

### AN EXAMINER AND DEPUTIES

To Keep Track of All the Financial Institutions Handling Public Funds in That State.

Colorado has passed a law providing for a system of public accounting. Governor Jesse F. McDonald, in his biennial message, and Governor Henry A. Buchtel, in his inaugural address, recommended that a state examiner and a sufficient number of deputies be appointed to keep track of the business of all financial institutions handling public funds. During the last session of the legislature (1907) an act was passed creating the office of public examiner and establishing a uniform system of public accounting and reporting. This official, who superintends and examines public accounts, is appointed by the state auditor and the only restrictions imposed are that the person appointed shall be a qualified elector, having a thorough knowledge of public accounting and be fully qualified to discharge the technical and executive duties of his office. The public examiner appoints a chief deputy examiner, who must also be a skilled accountant. Their salaries are \$2,500 and \$1,800, and together they are allowed necessary traveling expenses not to exceed \$500 per annum.

It is the duty of the auditor of state and public examiner to formulate, prescribe and install a uniform system of accounting before January 1, 1909. The system of accounting and reporting when drawn up is to be uniform for every state and county official receiving and distributing public funds. It must be drawn to show the true accounts and detailed statements of funds collected, received and expended for any purpose, and the receipt, use and disposition of all public property and all sources of public income; and the amount due and receivable from each source. In short, it is to be a complete and uniform system of book-keeping, which will show receipts and expenditures in their minutest detail. As soon as such a system is decided upon the public examiner is to install it and instruct public officials as to its operation and use. It is the duty of the public examiner to visit without notice and examine the accounts of the state officers, institutions and other offices at irregular intervals, and also to make an examination at any time when ordered by the state auditor.

In order to enable the public examiner to perform his duties properly every public official or employee is required to afford him every reasonable facility and assistance in making examinations. If any person refuses to make returns or exhibits or give information or refuses or neglects to do his duty, he is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined \$500. As a safeguard against bribery, it is made a misdemeanor for the public examiner, the deputy or any one connected with the public examiner's office to receive, either directly or indirectly, any pay for services or extra services, or neglect of services.

It is seldom disputed that a system of public and uniform accounting is a benefit to the state and to the taxpayer. The enactment of this law is another step in the right direction. Hitherto public accounts have not been as carefully kept, and it was almost impossible to tell just what the financial condition of the city or county was, but at the present time in states with a system like the one prevailing in Ohio, or the one to be introduced in Oregon, an expert accountant can easily tell just how the affairs of the county and state stand. A public servant entrusted with the public funds is compelled to keep his books in a business-like way. Public business is the people's business, and the people have just as much right to know how the funds are expended as the manager of a private concern.

### TAXATION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED FOR THE STATE OF OREGON.

The Oregon State Tax Commission recommends the adoption of an amendment to the state constitution so that its taxation provisions will be as follows:

"No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislative assembly; and all taxation shall be equal and uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the taxes.

"Taxes shall be levied on such property as shall be prescribed by law. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation upon the several classes of subjects of taxation within the territorial limits of the authority levying the taxes; and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property taxed, except property specifically taxed."

You must remove all constitutional obstructions to progress or be outdistanced in the race for industrial and commercial prosperity.—Report: Committee on Taxation Laws.

## THEORY AND PRACTICE.

In M. O. the Latter Generally Exposes the Falsity of the Former.

The theory of municipal ownership is that municipal corporations can do for the public at cost the service now done by private corporations at a profit, saving to the public the amount of the profit in reduced charges.

In the common practice of municipal ownership the city does for the public at increased expense, but for a lower price, what private corporations have been doing for a profit. Usually not only the profit is absorbed in the increased expense, but a continual annual deficiency is covered up by increase of the municipal debt and failure to provide out of earnings for depreciation of plant.

By the time the plant first installed is worn out the city, unless very rich and strong, is apt to be at the end of its credit. In many cases, like that of the Philadelphia gas works, a private corporation gets the city plant for a song and makes money out of it faster than ever. The fundamental idea of it, therefore, is to take the money of taxpayers to render service to non-taxpayers for less than the service costs.—Editorial in Minneapolis Tribune.

## M. O. IN MILWAUKEE.

### Unwarranted Action of the City Council in the Wisconsin Metropolis.

If you authorize an agent to purchase a piece of property for you at \$5,000 and he finds that it will cost \$13,000 and goes ahead and buys it without consulting you on the ground that you had said that you wanted the property, your words would probably not look well in print. This is practically what has just been done in Milwaukee, the first party being the taxpayers of that city and their agent being the city council. Some time ago the people of Milwaukee voted to authorize a bond issue of \$500,000 to install a municipal lighting plant.

The city fathers found that the estimate was \$900,000 too low and passed a resolution to issue bonds to the extent of \$1,300,000. The city comptroller at first refused to sign the necessary papers on the ground that in view of the great difference in cost the matter should be again submitted to the people. This point was, however, overruled by the city attorney. If his opinion is good law, the law is bad, for it permits the agents of the people to abuse their powers with impunity.

### Why Kirkwood Shut Down.

Some time ago the city of Kirkwood, Mo., was reported to have shut down the generating plant of its electric light plant and made a contract for current with a private company. The arrangement was not, however, consummated, for the company, Mayor Osterbeck claims, did not act in good faith. The mayor gives the further frank statement in regard to the municipal plant:

"Our plant was built about the year 1901, and on account of its being a municipal plant the city did not get an up to date plant and is today suffering from having a plant that does not meet the requirements, and the cost of production is too high; consequently it does not pay the city if we take into consideration depreciation and the interest on our investment."

### Two Diverse Estimates.

The question of installing a municipal lighting plant at Hancock, Mich., has been laid at rest for five years at least, a contract for that period having been made by an almost unanimous vote of the aldermen. This matter has been under discussion for some time, and an estimate of the cost of a plant was obtained from an engineer. The amount of this estimate, \$15,000, seemed so low that one of the aldermen got another estimate from an entirely disinterested engineer, who figured that the cost would be \$35,000.

### Interest Goes Right Along.

In 1898 Greenwood, S. C., issued 5 per cent bonds to the amount of \$57,358 for a water and light plant. The last report available shows that none of the bonds has been paid, but the generating plant has been shut down, as it was found to be cheaper to buy current. A contract has been made for ten years, at the end of which period the plant will in all probability be too antiquated for effective service, so that it might as well be written off the books—but the interest on the bonds keeps right on.

### A Municipal Offlow.

Of the facts that have swept over the country—The Lawson fad, Dunne fad and Hearst—I think—but I may be mistaken. The fad called M. O. is the worst.

The city would have M. O. take shops To furnish municipal bread. M. O. undertakers would follow To box the municipal dead.

We'd have a municipal dentist Who'd put on municipal crowns; All kinds of municipal worms To furnish municipal frowns.

A million municipal silkworms Would weave our municipal silk; Ten thousand municipal babies Cry out for municipal milk.

We'd have a municipal barroom, Municipal whisky and gin. The spree would be charged to the city; 'T would be a municipal sin.

When out in municipal snowstorms You'd wear an M. O. maskintosh. You'd go to the M. O. theatre To hear the municipal boss.

You'd have to be full of M. O. love To please your municipal wife. Each awful municipal moment Would make up municipal life.

Your dear M. O. heart would be aching. You'd leave a municipal sigh. If sure of no M. O. heart hereafter, You'd jump this M. O. life and die.

—Thomas E. Burke.